snow, and no interference with traffic is an-

Snowstorms in France. PARIS. Jan. 24.-Severe snowstorms prevail over the whole of France, with the ex-

COLD AND FAIR.

ception of a fringe along the Mediter-

Predictions and Observations of Local Forecaster Wappenhans. Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity

for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., Jan. 25-Cold, fair weather on Monday. General conditions yesterday-An immensely high barometric area central at Calgary, B. C., with 31.24 inches, extended Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. Near the gulf coast-the temperature is high, but 12 degrees above zero. At Galveston, on the coas,, it is 58 degrees. Clear weather predominates, but light snow fell near the tecky mountains, from Michigan and Indlana eastward to the Atlantic coast, in Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, Quite cold

GENERAL FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The severe cold wave now extends as far east as the Ohio valley and southward to Texas, where the temperature has fallen from 20 to 40 degrees in the past twenty-four hours. It is below freezing in Tennessee and central Texas: it is below zero in Ohic, Indiana, Illinois Missouri, and 20 d grees below zero over the Dakotas and Minnesota. Light New England and southwestwardly over tending to confirm the belief that he is the Ohio valley, Tennessee and northern Texas. The weather is generally fair in The indications are that the cold wave will extend eastward and southward over the Atlantic and gulf coasts Monday. The temperature will fall to near zero from Virginia northward, and freezing weather Atlantic coasts.

Sunday's Local bservations.

Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind, Weather, Pre. 7 a. m. .30.26 6 7 p. m. .30.44 —5 75 N'west. Snow. 92 N'west. Clear. N'west. Snow. 0.07 Maximum temperature, 6; minimum temperature, 5 below zero. Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan. 24: Temp. Prec.

Normal mean 0 0.07 Departure from normal. -28 -0.63Total departure since Jan. 1..... *74 *1.29 be paid first."

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures. 7 a. m. Max. 7 p. m.

Calgary, N. W. T..... Cairo, Ill Cheyenne, Wyo % *12 Chicago, Ill Des Moines, Ia*16 Dodge City, Kan..... *4 Galveston, Tex Helena, Mont Jacksonville, Fla Cansas City, Mo..... *2 Little Rock, Ark 44 *12 one of softening of the brain. Marquette. Mich his, Tenn 46 Nashville, Tenn 42 New Orleans, La...... New York ... North Platte, Neb..... Oklahoma, O. T..... Qu'Appelle, N. W. T apid City, S. Salt Lake City, Utah.... 26 Louis, Mo..... 6 Paul. Minn..... Springfield, Ill *2 ingfield, Mo Vicksburg, Miss 50 Washington, D. C *Indicates below zero.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Hungerford, Known to Readers of Fiction as "The Duchess," DUBLIN, Jan. 24 .- Mrs. Hungerford, the

Mrs. Hungerford's literary nom de plume, "The Duchess," first became widely known to the readers of light literature through her novels, "Molly Bawn" and "Phyllis." Pretty tales of the joys and trials of lovers told in a light, chaity way, found favor on two continents, and for many years the novels of "The Duchess" have sold in many editions. Mrs. Hungerford lived at St. Brenda's Bandon, county Cork. She married when very young and was early left a widow, with three small children to care In 1883 she married Henry Hungerford, of Cahirmore.

Other Deaths.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24.-Mrs. J. B. Pound, wife of the publisher of the Knoxville Tribune, Knoxville Sentinel and Chattanooga News, died suddenly here to-day, Mrs. Pound was a native of Georgia, and her remains will be shipped to Macon for MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 24.-Rev. Harrison Closson, a prominent retired Universalist clergyman, died to-night, aged sixty-eight years and six mentis. Martinelli Officiated.

YORK, Jan. 24.-Archbishop Sebastian Martinelli, of Ephesus, and aposbrated a solemn pontifical mass to-day in op Michael A. Corrigan was present in Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, and As- | and with the excitement as it is now, there sistant Bishop Farley, of this city, took an active part in the religious service. The apostolic delegate was assisted by a number of clergymen of the dioceses of New York and the Very Rev. Dr. Frederick Rooker, secretary of the delegation at Washington. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Braun, rector of the church, was master of

Cycle Men En Route to Chicago.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.-No event since the L. A. W. national meet last August has aroused such interest in local sicycle circles as the Chicago wheel exhibit thirty dealers and others left for Chicago this evening over the Monon. The excursion is under the personal direction of District Passenger Agent F. H. Bacon, of this city, who provided the finest Pullman in the Monon's service and made every arrangment for the comfort of the wheelmen. The party will remain in Chicago

several days.

Will Travel in Pullman Cars. CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.-Vice President Egan and other delegates from the Ohio valley to the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, at Philadelphia, this week, leave to-morrow on a special Pennsylvania train, composed entirely of Pullman cars. Among the Cincinnati legates will be Charles Davis and Robert McGowan, who went to Mexico nearly a year ago for the association, as a committee of investigation into trade conditions there. They will make their first report at the annual convention in Philadelphia

this week. Pentecost Will Return.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.-Elder Ralph E. Pryme, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Yonkers, has received a cablegram from the Rev. Dr. Pentecost, pastor of the Maryebone Presbyterian Church, in London, saving he would accept the call to the Yonkers church, and be here to be installed at the meeting of the Presbytery. April 12. The Yonkers church is one of the up the work of a missionary. She wealthiest in the denomination in this

Earthquakes in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 24.-Earthquak's continue in the State of Oaxaca, and that city has been shaken severely by the shock. Scientists believe a volcano is forming among the hills, and the continued seismic movement has excited alarm in several districts, while on the Pacific coast the ocean is in a continual commotion, caused by submarine explosions, sending huge waves on but thought services were in progress, the the shore and terrifying fishermen who still boldly venture out.

Minister Willis's Remains.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.-The remains of the late minister to Hawaii, Hon. Albert S. Willis, reached here at 8 c clock this evening via the Penasylvania railroad, after a long journey from Hawaii. Mrs. Willis, with her sister, Miss Mry Dulaney. Albert N. Willis, jr., and Colonel James Tucker of San Francisco, accompanied the remains. The funeral will take place Tues-

EVANSVILLE

THREE YOUTHS CHARGED WITH AT-TEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Said They Wanted to See the Engine Knock the Obstruction+Orange

County's Double Tragedy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 24.-George, Lyman and Chatrick Allen, three brothers, rapidly south and southeastward over the sixteen, fourteen and eleven years, respeccountry. With it a very cold Arctic current | tively, were arrested this evening charged extended southward; zero to 3) below zero | with attempted train wrecking at a creek | SURPRISED (Montana) prevails southward to Wyoming. | bridge near this city. Last evening they placed on the track of the Peoria, Decatur the change is very abrupt, while at Abi- & Evansville Railway near the bridge three lene, in the central portion of Texas, it is crossties and a rail, and but for the fact that the engineer slowed up to allow some workmen to alight to make a repair, the train would undoubtedly have been wrecked and thrown down an embankweather will probably continue several ment twenty-five feet high. The prisoners days in Indiana. said they wanted to see the engine knock the obstructions.

INSANE, OR FORGETFUL.

Incident That Is Thought to Prove Rev. Harwell's Mind Is Unbalanced.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 24.-There will probably always be a question in the minds of the people here as to the insanity of the local snows are reported from southern Rev. J. H. Harwell. One of the incidents really unbalanced is as follows Just before the Northwest and South Atlantic States. he was released from custody and placed under the care of his brother his attorney, Samuel C. Whitesell, said to him: "Mr. Harwell, all your trouble has been

brought on you by your writing checks on will extend southward to the gulf and south | banks where you had no deposit. You were warned against this by your ministerial brethren, and you did not heed their warning. Now I warn you against it. Never sign a check on any bank in which you have not a deposit of money, otherwise you will wind up in the penitentiary."
"I will not," he replied. "I will never igain write a check on any bank where I have not a deposit.

In a few minutes Mr. Whitesell said again: you gave me yesterday to senu to Mr. Mc-Kinley, authorizing him to send troops to Cuba, was not sent on account of the fact that there were some charges that had to balls through him. The second in com-"How much were the charges?"

"Just \$7.70," replied the attorney, handing Mr. Harwell a Second National Bank check book. Mr. Harwell at once said: "This is not He then scratched out the words "Second National," wrote "Western Wayne," which is the Cambridge City bank

on which he drew the worthless check, and

filled out the check for \$7.70, payable to

Wm. McKinley. Mr. Whitesell said: "You have no deposit in that bank." "I know it, but it will be protected." "You told me not fifteen minutes ago that you would never write checks under such circumstances. But the preacher seemed not the least concerned, white the brother, who sat near by with tears running down his cheeks, "That will do, that will do," The

leading local physicians pronounce the case

SECOND POST MORTEM.

Body of Mrs. Van Hoorebeke Disinterred Again and Examined.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 24.-The attorneys and friends of Barney Van Hoorebeke, the alleged wife murderer, are doing their utmost in his behalf to turn public sentiment in his favor. It was learned today that the remains of Mrs. Hoorebeke were exhumed for the second time yesterday and a second post-mortem examination made this time in behalf of Van Hoorebeke. The physicians who Ad the work are among the most eminent in their profession n Anderson, being Drs. H. E. Jones, J. C. Fattic, G. F. Chittenden and F. J. Hodges Their report will differ very materially from that of Drs. S. C. Willson and H Severn, who conducted the original examination. The most severe wound found in the examination held yesterday was the fracture of the nose which the physicians will report in itself of minor import. No wound or injury was found by them about the person of the dead woman calculated to produce death. There was no fracture of the skull discovered nor the slightest concussion of the brain disclosed. Expert medical testimony promises to cut an important part in the trial of Van Hoorebeke and a clash of medical authority is on at the very beginning.

ORANGE COUNTY'S TRAGEDY. Samuel Kirby and Wife Still Alive-Excitement Intense.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRENCH LICK, Ind., Jan. 24.-Samuel Kirby and wife, the victims of Friday night's tragedy, are still alive, but little hopes are entertained for their recovery The sheriff is on the ground, but so far has made no arrests. The Orleans bloodhounds followed the trail to Hillman, when they left the road and went straight to the residence of Charles Winiger, where they stopped and refused to go farther. Charles Wininger came to the door and was asked to show his left foot. The shoe was identical with footprints seen in the snow near the house and in the branch along the trail. tolic delegate to the United States, cele- More than 300 people have been at the Kirby homestead to-day and the excitement St. Agnes Church, in honor of the feast | is still intense. The Seymour bloodhounds of the patron saint of the church. Arch- arrived this morning but failed to reveal anything new. It the sanctuary during the ceremonies and | that an arrest will be made before morning.

> Will Rebuild the Canning Factory. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

is no telling what the result may be.

TIPTON, Ind., Jan. 24.-A meeting of farmers was held here yesterday for the purpose of negotiating with N. S. Martz for the rebuilding of the Martz canning factory, that was destroyed by fire last summer. Mr. Martz submitted a proposition which was promptly accepted and they at once entered into contracts to put out 200 acres of peas and 300 acres of tomatoes at a slight reduction of price paid a year ago. at the Collseum this week. A party of over | The farmers were enthusiastic and the required number of acres were promptly contracted for and work on the buildings will begin at once. The rebuilding of this factory was contingent on the election of McKinley and the promises made to the people are being faithfully carried out.

Deaths at Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 24.-Mrs. Mary Moore, an aged woman, who was severely burned a week ago from smoking her pipe in bed, died yesterday from her injuries. Soon after the accident her family reported that her silver locks were turning jet ty-six soldiers wounded. black and that her wrinkled face was renewing its youthful appearance. She went to sleep with the pipe in her mouth, setting fire to the bed clothes. While visiting his son in this city yesterday John Vanarsdol, of Huntington county, dropped dead while walking in the yard He was nearly ninety years of age. Mrs. Amelia Humes, aged cignty years, died very suddenly last night, just west

of Muncie. A Wealthy Woman's Sacrifice.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 24.-On Friday of this week Miss Emma Lamb, of Economy, will leave for Vancouver's island, and from there will sail for Calcutta where she takes wealthy, well educated and possessed or State. The pastor receives a salary of every advantage but has accepted a call \$5,000 a year and the use of a magnificent | for which she had prepared and held her- | two rifle wounds, but killed his antagonist. self long in readiness. She goes as the representative of the Richmond district of the M. E. Church and is the first one to go from the district as a missionary.

Tramps in a Church.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 24.-For several nights near-by residents have noticed a light in the Monroe-street Methodist Tabernacle, building being previously engaged by a traveling evangelist. Last night, when the | tain General Weyler is declared here to be janitor went to warm up the house for regular services to-day, he found the place patch Captain General Weyler declares full of tramps, who had turned on the gas that there are only a few rebels left in Haand lights and taken full possession. The

tramps have been quartered there all week. Violated the Nicholson Law.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 24.-Thornton Bright was brought before Mayor Beck yes-

mitting people to enter his saloon on Sun-day. This is the first conviction here un-

der the Nicholson law. Denied Damages.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 24.- The jury in the case of Noah Wilson vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for \$5,000 damages, yesterday returned a verdict for the defendant. Wilson was run over and badiy injured while he was alleged to have been intoxicated.

Death of Levi Moore.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 24.-Levi Moore, of Hartsville, died at his home yesterday morning, aged seventy years. He was one of the pioneers of the county, a very wealthy farmer and one of the main pillars of the Hartwell M. E. Church.

CHURCH

SPANISH SOLDIERS SLAUGHTERED BY CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Cannon Balls Fired at the Holy Edifice, and Weyler's Men Shot as They Rushed Out of It.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.-The Commercial Tribune's special from Key West, Fla. says: Another defeat for the Spanish is reported from Pelanos, in the southern part of Havana province. The place has 1,000 inhabitants, is well fortified and has a Spanish garrison of 600 men, with one field piece. Lieutenant Colonel Hernandez, in command of 500 insurgent cavalrymen, a dash at the town Monafternoon, while troops celebrating local holiday. Before they could form the insurgents had possession of the blockhouse force. The cannon was trained at the church and before the Spanish were hardly aware of what was the trouble solid shot came hurtling through its walls, while cries of "Cuba libre" filled the air. Out they rushed only to fall before a deadly volley from a strong force posted some neighboring By the way, Mr. Harwell, that telegram | Colonel Muncio, the Spanish officer, braveformed for a charge he fell with a dozen mand took his place but he too fell in a few seconds' time, the sharpshooters of Hernandez dealing death with a rapidity that made the troops panic-stricken. They but surely. There are daily reports of fresh dition. There must be no excuse that the the army. Inat was sixteen years made one more attempt to charge the outbreaks. blockhouse but Hernandez's cavalry reserve dashed at them, sweeping through their ranks, cutting a bloody path with their sharp machetes. They turned and again they came through the crowded ranks of the Spanish, carrying death in their tracks, though many empty saddles spoke of the bravery of the Spanish troopers. The Spanish then retired, it being a rout, though a portion stubbornly protected their rear, making stands until forced to retire by Hernandez's fierce charges. After pursuing them nearly to Cajaio, on the coast of Hernandez, they withdrew. They burned the fort at Pelanos. The insurgents secured over 400 stand of arms, one cannon \$1,000 in gold and \$5,000 in paper money, be

the place has been "evacuated." FAKE STORY REVIVED.

sides ammunition and many valuable pa-

pers belonging to the Spanish commissary

department. Havana officials knew of the

defeat Tuesday night, but have kept it sup-

pressed, and the palace officials say that

Two Englishmen Tell Mexicans that Cubans Captured Santa Clara. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 24.-Various travelers just arriving from Cuba confirm the capture of Santa Clara by the Cubans and also bring news that the insurgents have been fighting in the near vicinity of Havana, and, a few days ago, wrecked a passenger train within two miles of that city. Two young Englishmen, direct from Cuba-Harry E. York and Lee A. Herveyhave reached this city after having passed several weeks in Cuba, and with the insurgent army part of the time and the remainder in the field with the Spanish troops. Hervey has received a shot through the left arm. They are preparing a report for Senator Cameron, which will be forwarded to Washington in a few days. The Cubans are not in want of men, but

money, ammunition and medicine. There are not over 25,000 Cubans, while the Spaniards and volunteers now number 285,000 men, mostly very young and not good fighting material. All operations are in the nature of guerrilla warfare and both sides are systematically burning plantations and the country will be reduced to barbarism. The Cubans are relying on being favored by McKinley and expect immediately on his inauguration he will recognize their belligerency if not their independence. Hervey gives a graphic account of the capture of Santa Clara by the insurgents, where the utmost gallantry was displayed and the Spaniards being overcome by the magnificent valor of the patriots. Hervey says it was told him in the Cuban camp that Maceo had his lower jaw shot away, but was alive and recuperating. General Gomez is not treating for peace, and although there is a peace party among the Cubans it is a small one. The capture of the town of Agutec by the Cubans was a brilliant piece Three thousand Epaniards held the place, but the Cubans showed better generalship. At Santa Clara the Cubans took and held the town just long enough to ruin it. Hervey does not consider there is any decided prospect of a victory for either

SKIRMISHES IN CUBA.

Insurgents Defeated in Several Fights, According to Spaniards. HAVANA, Jan. 24.-Captain General

Weyler was encamped last night at Bolondron in Matanzas province, and this morning continued his march.

A number of skirmishes have occurred in Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces, the Spanish columns fighting a number of insurgent bands and taking their camps, with arms, effects and documents. The insurgents left thirtyseven killed, among them being three prefects, and lost four prisoners, who were immediately court-martialed. The Spanish lost three killed and two officers and twen-

On Jan. 22 the insurgents attacked the village of Bainoa, Havana province, six of the residents being wounded.

The battalion of Lealted has made a reconnoissance of the Jaraco district and has gathered in 900 cattle. Colonel De Bosch, during the reconnoissance at Jaca, in Pinar del Rio province, destroyed 200 huts and brought in twenty-five families to the town. Six insurgents were killed. The report heretofore circulated that the insurgents had dynamited and burned the magnificent tobacco plantation of San Lino, in the district of Clenfuegos, is untrue. Lieutenant Colonel Diez Vicary, with the 300 of the Battalion Espana and a local guerrilla force of forty men under Lieut. enendez, set out from Memagua, near Havana, and at the farm of Volcan met an insurgent band. The guerrilla force attacked the insurgents, and, in a hand-tohand fight. Lieutenant Menendez received

had left thirty-two dead, having carried off many wounded. The column had one soldier killed and the captain, two lieutenants and five soldiers wounded. Colonel Vicario also received bruises. Few Rebels Seen by Weyler.

Three of the guerrillas were seriously

wounded. The insurgents did not await the

coming of the column, but when it arrived

upon their position it was found that they

MADRID, Jan. 24.-The reported attempt of the insurgents in Cuba to capture Capunfounded. According to a Havana disvana and Matanzas provinces and that they can easily be dispersed.

Very True.

Kansas City Journal. It is perhaps true, as a Harvard professor says, that "poetry cannot be taught." It day morning at Cave Hill Cemetery in this | terday and pleaded guilty to a violation | is also true that a great deal of it cannot city.

GREATLY EXAGGERATED

FAMINE IN SOME PARTS OF INDIA LESS SERIOUS THAN SUPPOSED.

Observations of the Government Inspection Party-The Hon. Cecil Rhodes's Return to England.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 24.-The special representative of the Associated Press, who is traveling through the famine districts in India, accompanying the government party of inspection, sends a dispatch to-day from Kolhapur. He says that the reports which have been sent to England and the United States of the acute famine said to exist in the southern Maharahasta states have been exaggerated so far as his observations have been extended. A scarcity of grain does, indeed, prevail in the extreme eastern portion of this region, but the people there were able to escape want by migrating, most of them, to the fertile Kancon plains and elsewhere, where the shortness of the grain supply is not felt. Rice also is plentiful and means and measures for the relief of the hungry are pronounced adequate

where needed. The maharajah, in an interview with the correspondent on the prospects of his people escaping starvation, said that his state expected a famine every five years and was therefore not taken unawares or unprovided when it came. They were prepared, he said, to spend five lacs of rupees for relief in his territory. The British resident was also interviewed and confirmed the statements of the maharajah as to the situation, adding that the relief organization was most efficient in the Bombay presidency and that the difficulties from famine and of securing and distributing relief were lighter than in former famines. The resident summed up his views as follows: "My observation has been, in traveling over the whole western side, that the famine is not severe there, though it may increase towards June. But in the districts in which I have traveled I have not heard of a single death from starvation. The weekly official report from Governor

in India says that from one to three inches of rain have fallen in the Punjab, except in the Delhi district; light showers elsewhere. There is a slight fall in the prices in the northern Punjab while elsewhere they are ly rallied his men, but as they the Delhi district; light showers elsewhere, northern Punjab, while elsewhere they are stationary. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bombay says: "The actual number of deaths from plague is double the loose official es-

timate, and the malady is spreading slowly

the South African Dictator.

ADVENTURER RHODES.

England Divided in Sentiment as to NEW YORK, Jan. 24.-The World's London copyright cable letter from Ballard Smith says: The consequences of Cecil Rhodes's arrival in England are awaited with more curious, and in many quarters more anxious, expectation than has preceded any other event of the kind since Warren Hastings was brought home from India. The people of England-in fact, of the whole United Kingdom-are, perhaps, equally divided in sentiment. On one side are those who regard the Jameson raid as a splendid achievement of British daring, and regret that it was not successful; on the other side are those who believe it was merely a morally squalid, though financially big, Stock Exchange move and a disgrace to British honesty and fair dealing with other people. But all of the influential newspapers, headed by the Times, and embracing even the Liberal Morning News, favor Rhodes, the South African Chartered Company, Jameson and his fellows. Against this sentiment in the press there is practically only the Radical Chronicle

and Labouchere's Truth. Roundly speaking, the entire aristocratic, land-owning and speculative classes warmy sympathize with Rhodes. How deep the anti-Rhodes sentiment is in the business middle class, among the nonconformists and the proletariat there is no means of knowing. Rhodes's effrontery in flouting the "unctuous rectitude" classes and the "orchids" of Chamberlain and the "Masonic influence" of Lord Ripon seem significant of perhaps two things. He only has the evidence of Chamberlain's prior knowledge (through Sir Hercules Robinson and the Colonial Department officials in South Africa) of Jameson's intention, though everybody else in South Africa seems to have known of it; and, as I cabled three years ago, Lord Ripon, then the Liberal colonial minister, was frightened into whitewashing the outrageous Matabele war on Rhodes's threat to declare the British South African colonies independent, and to establish the United States of South Africa, taking in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State by persuasion or by force. Very little has been permitted to appear in the English press in regard to this last circumstance. but the German press has been full of it

lately, and there have been occasional articles to the same effect in certain colonial newspapers. How will Rhodes be examined? severe will the examination be? is the most interesting and picturesque question of the immediate future here. To-day, for the first time since Sept. 3 last, have been able to do any writing in my London house for any part of the day or to read my morning papers, except under the glare of thirty-two- candle electric lights. There have not been seven days. I believe. in these five months in which the sun has scheming in regard to these private secreremained visible from rising to setting. There have been weeks of successive days with no gleam of the sun. There have been pea-soup fogs and almost continuous rains. Perhaps never in the history of any land was there such a succession of suicidebreeding weeks. No wonder England is the one successful colonization country.

Suicide of an American.

NICE, France, Jan. 24.-The fragments of a human body have been found on the railway near St. Laurent. With the remains there was found a torn bill of the Hotel Univers, of Nice. Only twenty centimes were found on the body. Inquiries show that the deceased was Mr. U. Lund, a merchant, of New York, and he is supposed to have committed suicide. trunk bears numerous hotel marks both of

America and Europe. Russia May Use French Arms. LONDON, Jan. 24 .- A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Times with reference to ment is paying out more than a million the rumor that Russia will spend 100,000,000 rubles in rearming the artillery with the French quick-firing gun, says: "The report | ciaries will not ask for investigation, and requires confirmation, but, although the those who really spend all of the moneys powerful minister of finance opposes the idea, his opposition would be of little avail

against the minister of war, General Vannovsky. The Sultan Dejected.

LONDON, Jan. 25.-The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says that the Sultan is dejected at the prospects of his Mohammedan subjects backing the European demands. His grand vizier and foreign minister are both exhausted with worry from the palace, and the grand vizier

is seeking permission to resign. 1,460 Bodies Recovered.

LONDON, Jan. 24 .- A dispatch to the Times from Teheran, Persia, reports that 1,400 bodies have been recovered from the ruins which resulted from the recent earthquake on the Island of Kisham, in the Persian gulf, the inhabitants of which were estimated to number 5,000, mostly Arabs.

Sold Military Secrets. PARIS, Jan. M .- Ex-Captain Guillot has been sentenced to five years in prison for

Cable Notes. There has been a severe storm in the Gulf of Cadiz and twenty-four fishing boats have been lost near San Lucas. A Rome dispatch says that the Pope

is considering the compromise clauses o

in Tangiers.

selling military secrets to foreign powers.

the Manitoba school question. What Bryan Knew. Emperor William, of Germany, has appointed Ben Parker, of Southampton, to command his yacht, the Meteor. Kansas City Journal. David N. Burke, United States consu general at Tangiers, at the request of the diplomatic body there is contriving a scheme for the formation of a police force

The London Times's Teheran correspondent affirms that the rumor that the brother of the late grand vizier of Persia had decamped with plunder from the public treas-Kansas City Journal. ury, is untrue. The Marquis of Dufferin, the retiring

celebrate at Bristol the four-hundredth INDIA'S FAMINE PROBLEM anniversary of Cabot's discovery of Amer-

Abbe Gairaud, Constitutionalist, has been elected French deputy for Brest to replace the late Mgr. D'Hulst. It was a three-cor-SOME CAUSES OF THE PERENNIAL nered contest, the other candidates being the Comte de Blois, pure Royalist, and Dr. STARVATION OF MILLIONS.

Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, acquitted of a charge of complicity in a dynamite con-spiracy, and John F. McIntyre, formerly A Plan for Utilizing Waste Lands and assistant district attorney in New York Doing Away with the Extertion city, who went to London in his defense, have sailed from Southampton for New York. of the Money Lenders.

this because if there ever was a cosmopo-

mander is one. During the French revolu-

tion one of his great-uncles, the Count De

dia. The family established one of the now

coming!" He and the other children were

smuggled into a waiting carriage, in order

not to arouse the suspicions of the natives,

hands. After reading it carefully he asked

Since then he has been

commissioner for the army in India

from there to this country at the time of

While in India Commander Booth-Tucker

made two tours through the country with

made the year before he came here, and

two tours with his experiences, the years

spent in army work among both high caste

and low caste natives, and it is no wonder

that the commander speaks with a clear

districts, and those some of the fairest,

where hunger is never absent, where chol-

era averages three hundred thousand

deaths in an ordinary year. Starvation

claims at least one million. The official.

actual death rate of India amounts to 41

a thousand. That is the average. The lo-

cal death rate ranges from 20 to 80 a thou-

sand. The death rate of the city of New

York is about 24 a thousand, that of the

death rate of the entire United States av-

erages only 12 a thousand. In other words,

without the pressure of any special famine,

under ordinary circumstances, 12,000,000 peo-

MILLIONS ALWAYS HUNGRY.

dia, and the greatest living authority on In-

to forty million people 'scarcely ever lose

the sensation of hunger-in fact, do not

know the feeling of a full stomach, except

existing only over a few weeks in each

go tree is jealously guarded, and, barring

the extra watchmen engaged, the hungry

multitude goes hungry still. This prelimi-

nary want preceding acknowledged famine

"The population of India is almost entire-

ly agricultural; that is, about 275 out of its

300 millions live in villages or country towns

and are dependent upon the land for their

support. It is in these villages that the

chronic want exists, and that the pressure

of famine is most keenly felt. In the towns

wages are higher, employment is more eas-

ily obtained, and the charity of rich natives

obviates any serious amount of suffering.

Hence, also, the existence and extent of the

chronic suffering come to be doubted, as it

"The East Indians, no matter how poor,

are a most polite, gracious, hospitable peo-

ple. They address all government officials

as 'mabap' (mother and father) or 'gharib-

barwar' (protector of the poor), and so

wicked do they think it to turn a beggar

away empty handed that they will give

their last grain of rice and be compelled

to pawn their eating or cooking vessels to

ropean and official eye there was no sign

abundant, the soil was prolific, and every-

was not there as an official. It was as a

Salvationist, dressed in the native costume

with bare feet and begging bowl, that I had

gone from hut to hut collecting my midday

meal of cooked rice and vegetable curries.

On returning to the thatched hovel which

was the home of the village Salvationist

who was my host, he remarked that at one

of the houses visited by me the last hand-

ful of rice they possessed had been emptied

the givers to accept it. That night there

as a matter of course, provided that it did

sufferings of his wife who lay helpless at

home with an infant at her bosom, he had

ONE OF THE CAUSES.

"A curious thing is that the greatest

number of deaths from starvation occur

in the most fertile districts. Now let us

trace back the cause of the fearfal mortal-

ity. A trade union system two or three

thousand years old prevails in the villages

of India. The center of every model village

is occupied by the land owners. It is di-

vided into five sections. One is occupied

by the cultivators of the land, another by

the weavers, another by the tanners, the

fourth by the potters who make the cook-

ing and eating vessels, and the last by the

sweepers or scavengers. The system is such

that every man, woman and child is taught

to follow some profession, or, rather, oc-

cupation, and to assist at the harvests.

Sometimes there are two harvests, again,

three, in a year. No matter what these

people do, they are paid in food, that is,

grain. Another source of wealth is the huge

herds of buffalo that bring the landowners

from the milk, and this is shipped to the

cities. The castes who watch the cattle,

and who make the ghi, a e paid every day

in buttermilk. Every morning at 4 o'clock

the housewives in the villages get up and

ply of corn. They throw a little of the flour

into a bow, of watered buttermilk and make a food called ghens. The supply is

always scant, for the housewife knows that

if no rain falls she and her family will

not have enough grain to carry them over

to the next harvest. So it is always, stint,

stint, stint, and when it isn't stint it is

starve. Could the landowners reserve

enough grain to tide over these times of

want? They could, but they don't want to

do that. They turn it into money for them-

"The Salvation Army has a great plan of

dealing with the root of this trouble. To

begin with, in different parts of India there

are vast tracts of fertile land lying idle.

In British India alone the government re-

turns show 146,000 square miles, while there

is as much again to be found in the various

native states. These lands are amply cap-

able of maintaining in comparative com-

fort the whole of the starving population

increase for years to come, if the people

of the empire, and of meeting the natural

selves, exporting much of it.

you can hear them grinding the day's sup-

"A clarified butter called 'ghi' is made

regular incomes.

broken into a neighbor's house.

of want, Indeed, the harvest had been

makes the latter the more terrible.

flourishing condition of the cities.

veritable paradise.

"Famine? Have I seen it in India?" he

the split in the army last year.

understanding on this subject

attendant diseases.

ago.

MURDER AT CINCINNATI. New York Sun.

Mary Forpiana Fatally Assaulted and Robbed of Her Savings.

Loisel, Republican.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.-Ettare Fontanori, a Tyrolean, was arrested yesterday for murdering Mary Forpiana, an Italian, and robbing her of \$1,800, which represented the savings of forty years from the proceeds of fruit vending. Soon after Mrs. Forpiana was found yesterday in a dying condition and her chest broken open, Fontanori was | through American eyes, so that very little arrested. It is now learned that Enrico has escaped him. He has been able to do De Bois, an Italian, laid the plans for the robbery and hired Fontanori for \$300 to this because if there ever was a cosmopo-break open the old woman's chest. De lite in blood as well as feeling, the com-Bois was familiar with the premises. Fontanori did the job as directed, turned over the money to De Bois and the latter has escaped. Mrs. De Bois to-day inquired at | Lautour, was guillotined, and his maternal police headquarters for her husband. Afterward Fontanori confessed.

TO STOP SPITTING IN CARS. Active Measures to Be Adopted by Board of Health.

New York Evening Post. Superintendent of local traction companies will receive notices from the Board of Health within a few days that the sanitary law against spitting in their cars is to be to America. One of Commander Boothmore actively enforced. President Wilson | Tucker's earliest childhood recollections is said to-day that he meant to put inspectors on the cars of various lines with instructions to watch for violations of the law, | an older sister, waking him up one morning and from complaints that have come into the department lately it is expected that the first prisoners will be employes of the companies. He wishes therefore to give the superintendents a chance to caution their conductors so that there shall be no excuse. The notices posted in the cars of all lines | and hurried off to a steamer, which bore have been before the eyes of everybody now | the family to a place of safety. Soon after for a long enough time to have instructed the merely careless or thoughtless. Those who still persist in breaking the law are cated. After being graduated from college persons who are incorrigible to hints re- he passed the East Indian civil-service ex-General Lord Elgin of the famine outlook minders of the feelings of others, and assurances that spitting is dangerous to pub- amination, received his commission, and rethat remedy Mr. Wilson proposes to apply, promptly and systematically. He says he wishes to wait till the weather | for a leave of absence. He went to Lonis clear and the streets comparatively clean | don, and, after making a study of Salvation so that wet and muddy floors shall not tempt dirty people to increase the evil con- his East Indian commission and joined

floor was unclean anyway. When the right kind of a day comes along he will send out two or three inspectors, who will begin with the worst offenders, the employes and passengers of the roads on the extreme sides of the city. They will ride up and down the lines or till they get a clear case of violation. Then an arrest will be made and the General Booth to look into the condition prisoner will be arraigned. The first of the poorer classes, with a view to workcharges may be dismissed, but the inspec- ing out some scheme for their relief by tors will keep up the practice, moving from the Salvation Army. The last tour was one line to another, till all the companies have been inspected and a large number of | the first four years previous. Couple these arrests and some convictions obtained. The publicity the newspaper can give to these cases will bring the matter more emphatically and more generally to the attention of the habitual spitters, and the president thinks this public nuisance can be brought under control. He thinks the mere posting of notices in the cars has done some good. It has at least furnished a ground of protest for outraged passengers, who otherwise might have to sit still and say nothing. But Mr. Wilson has heard lately that the conductors, on elevated roads particularly, all the roads somewhat, do not heed the notice. Only two days ago a woman who complained of this was asked to get the number of some guard so that his company might have a chance to punish him. She went forth, and on the first trip caught one. She spoke to him, asking whether he was not aware of the notice. He said he was, but his answer was gruff, and after she left the car she looked back and saw him laughing heartily. Having taken his number, she sent it to President Wilson, who forwarded it, with her letters, to the manager of the elevated railroad company, This is but one of several such cases, and the president is waiting to hear from the companies, what they have done with them. a report having been requested. The correspondent of a London newspaper called at the Health Department yesterday to make some inquiries about American spitting. He was referred to Dr. Tracy. He in the mango season.' Even this exception, wished to know why everybody in New York hawked and spat. Dr. Tracy, who is very accurate about figures, hesitated a year, needs qualification, since every manmoment, coughed slightly, and then made

"It is the influenza, don't you know which came from the other side. PAY OF PRIVATE SECRETARIES. Scandalous Abuse by Many Members

of Congress. Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch, "The economy that is practiced by some of the members of Congress is exceedingly amusing," said an officer of the House to me the other day. "For instance, there is old Blank from Scroggins town, who has a little room over the hall in a little house near the Capitol. He doesn't like to spend car fare, you know. He pays \$5 a week for room and board, and the use of the parlor when any of his constituents call upon him, though that is very rare. He does all of his own correspondence, and then steps up every payday and draws his little hundred dollars for a private secretary, and swears that he is paying that amount for the labor of a clerk, as is required by law. His son is on the rolls as his secretary, but his son is not here at all. The taries is a disgusting fraud upon the government. While some of the members, a few of them, have more correspondence than can be done by themselves and their secretaries, the mass of them haven't a thing appeared to be flourishing. But I tithe of what they could do them-Why, would you believe selves. there are members who don't receive a dozen letters a month. They do their correspondence themselves. but arrange with some member of the family or other person to be enrolled as 'private secretary,' and assist them, in the fraud upon the government. Sometimes three or four members will club together and hire some speedy and needy typewriter | into my begging bowl. I hastened to return to do all of their work for \$10 to \$20 from | it with interest, but could hardly persuade each one of them, and put the remainder of the salary in their pockets. More than | was an outcry of 'Thief!' so comone member uses his wife's name as his mon in these villages as to be almost taken private secretary, and bribes that good lady with a portion of the salary to assist him | not happen to be your house that had been in his fraud. I tell you that in exorbitant | broken into. I discovered the next day that mileage, in allowance for stationery and in | the robbery had been traced to the house salaries of private secretaries and other of a man who had been without food for persons who are of no use, this govern- five days. Driven to desperation by the dollars annually. I am in a position to secure the figures, and know what I am talking about. Of course the dishonest benefireceived for the benefit of the government do not like to pose as reformers of their associates. And so the fraud goes on, and

Improved Order B'Nei B'Rith. BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—The tenth annual convention of the Improved Order of B'Nai B'Rith was begun here to-day. The roll call showed 105 delegates present, representing the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Maryland and the District of Columbia. President Wyan in his annual message recommended a number of changes in the endowment feature of the order. A discussion of the advisability of allowing women to form lodges and become members of the order took up some time. The matter was brought up at last year's

convention in New York, when a committee

was appointed to consider the matter. This

committee made favorable report on the

proposition, but upon its being put to a

vote to-day it was lost. Movements of Steamers. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.-Arrived: Pennland, from Philadelphia; Georgic, from New

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.-Sailed: Umbria, from Liverpool, for New York. HAVRE, Jan. 24.-Arrived: La Champagne, from New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.-Arrived: La Gascogne, from Havre.

"Everybody." says a contemporary, "except the young man himself knew that William J. Bryan made a great mistake in not accepting that fifty-thousand-dollar offer from a big business firm." But probably the young man knew better than most verybody else that the offer was bogus.

Peffer's Successsor.

As if to make Mr. Peffer's humiliation as deep as possible, a man was chosen as his British embassador to France, has ac- successor who hasn't a particle of whiscepted the presidency of a committee to kers.

who need it could only be placed upon it under conditions that would enable them at once to work it and partake of the results of their labor. The government is patercal, and administers honest justice, and its laws are among the most perfect of human laws, but the difficulty here is that the starving masses are low-caste people. Suppose one of these low-caste villagers applies to the government for a tract of waste land. He has to do so through native officers who are landowners, and he soon finds that if any more is heard of his wanting to be a landowner he will suffer for it. However much the governments possessing this waste land may desire to have the poor people enjoy its benefits, and however anxious the poor people may be to avail themselves of the opportunity, it is almost universally admitted that the co-operation of some outside organization is necessary to effect the Few persons in this country are better indesired result. Now, this is our plan. We go to the government and ask for, say 1,000 formed about the starving millions of India acres of this waste land as near to the vilthan Frederick Booth-Tucker, commander lages as possible. Then we go to the landowners of a village and say: 'We have of the Salvation Army, Commander Booththis land; your people are starving; let us Tucker was born in India and has spent have fifty families.' The landowner anmost of his life there. He has studied the swers: 'What, you want fifty of my families? Never! You can't have them.' 'Very people not only from an official viewpoint, well, then,' the Salvationist answers, 'we but also from that of the native. He has will take a whole caste. They will follow looked at the situation through English us. God bless you.' Then the landowner runs after the Salvationist and says: eyes, through East Indian eyes, and 'Please don't do that. You'll break up my village. I'll let you have the fifty families, Soon enough people are transferred to our

village settlement to fill it and the imme-

diate result is that not only they, but the

people of the villages also have more labor

A PROPOSED REMEDY.

and consequently more food.

"Again, near every model village in India grandfather left France and settled in Inare considerable tracts of waste land reserved for grazing purposes. Now when oldest banking houses in India. His paterwe ask a landowner for fifty families we nal ancestors were English. Some of them also ask him for, say, twenty acres of this took a hand on the American side in the land. 'But I need it for my cattle,' he anwar of independence, fought in the early swers. 'Oh, give it to us,' replies the Salbattles of the revolution, and afterward vationist, 'and we will raise enough fodwent to Bermuda, and came very near der on it, which we will give to you, to being shot by the British for their services keep your cattle from starving in time of famine. Have you a tank on it?' 'No, replies the landowner, with a shrug. 'Don't talk about it. We've been applying of the mutiny in India. It was the cry of to the government for one for three years, and it will probably be longer than that before we get it.' Ah, that's because you with "Get up, Freddy! The mutineers are can't deal directly with the government as we can. Give us the twenty acres we want and we'll have a tank put on your place. This gets the desired land every time "This land will be divided into small plots and allotted to the most needy families in the place. It is believed that the produce of such allotment, added to the earnings of this he was taken to England to be eduthe occupier, would supply him with reasonable subsistence. While the land so obtained would be under the direct management of the Salvation Army so long as it was used for the purposes for which it was acquired, it would lapse to the village authorities from whom it was obtained in case of its ceasing to be used by the poor people to whom it had been allotted. ally a copy of the War Cry fell into his 'Freedom of contract is the curse of India. The money lender is king of the situation. Nothing is much better known by the friends of India nor much more to be lamented than the bondage in which the usurer holds the bulk of the peasant population. The ordinary rate of interest charged in the villages is from one-fourth to one-third of the amount advanced, in most of the time, and he came directly other words, from 25 to 33 per cent. But it is common for the money lender, with clients who are so ignorant, and whose exigencies are so urgent, to charge 50, 75 and even 100 per cent. Now we propose to wipe out this evil by means of the village bank or village brotherhood, known as the Raiffeisen system in Germany and, the Wolemborg in Italy. We have embraced their idea and adapted it to the particular conditions of India and the peculiar habits of her poor people. I say 'poor' because it is only intended for those without credit. without property on which they could obtain an advance of money, however trifling, except by being plundered in the merciless manner that pervails. The success of the said in response to a question. "There are plan in Germany and Italy would seem incredible if it were not testified to by the most trustworthy witnesses and proved by statistics, the money lender in many districts having become all but extinct. Some idea of the extent of its operations and the value of its benefits may be gathered from the simple fact that in a few years the turnover in Germany has been £450,000,000, with only forty defaulters. By this system we will be able to revolutionize the coun-State being less than 20 a thousand. The try and rescue the poor from the claws of the usurers without special legislation. It is admirably suited to the needs of all agricultural people in every country. "It seems to me that the distress in India. ple die yearly. It is certain that at least should appeal particularly to American 1,000,000 of these die of starvation and its people. American missionary societies own millions of dollars' worth of property there, and have under absolute rule at least one hundred thousand British subjects. The "Sir William Hunter, the historian of Ingovernment is most appreciative and grateful for the work done by American missionaries, for some of the very best misdian statistics, calculates that from thirty sionaries there come from this country,

and it has subsidized them to the extent of \$100,000 for educational and medical work. Pitman's Invention.

Sir Isaac Pitman, who died yesterday, was the father of the typewriter girl. Before his time shorthand was an arbitrary system of signs, the mastery of which meant a prodigious expenditure of industry and ingenuity. The labor of learning one of the old systems of shorthand is said to have been about equal to the learning of Chinese. But Pitman changed all that, He philosophized the subject, so that finally any cheerful young lady, with five or six weeks' incidental study, was qualified to enter an office and entangle her employer's ideas in a mass of perfectly philosophical, but often illegible, pothooks. Pitman's invention was a big achievement. This is evident from the fact that throughout the popularizing and cheapening of shorthand that has happened in the last twenty years is judged largely from the comparatively all, or practically all, of the many new systems and improvements are built on Pitman's alphabet. Pitman's invention made it possible for every business man to have his stenographer and the entire commoner practice of the profession owes its origin to him. It may be doubted, however, whether in the higher branches of the art Pitman's work was in its final effect so revolutionary as appears on the surface. In most cases the really expert stenograget more. I shall never forget one experi- pher writes a practically arbitrary system ence in some villages. The country was a | which has come to him through as long and as patient practice as was needed to acquire one of the ante-Pitman systems, Pitman's work makes the beginning of shorthand incomparably easier, but the

goal is reached much as before. Appreciated Its Usefulness.

First Student-The college library is a great institution, isn't it? Second Student-What in the world were you doing there? First Student-Went to look at an old newspaper to settle a dispute about the

football game of '93. Troubles Already.

Washington Post. We are at a loss to understand why Atlanta should want to be called the "Chicago of the South." It would seem that Atlanta has a sufficient number of troubles of a

demestic nature.





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